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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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Largest Legitimate Morning Circulation in the District.

WASHINGTON, JULY 21, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

of New York.

Persons leaving town for the summer

can have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

forwarded to them at 50 cents per month,

postage paid.

SOME SOUTH CAROLINA OPINION.

It would be unwise to accept the

prominent daily papers of the south as the

true exponents of southern feeling. They

are too prudent to do otherwise than

studiously conceal the real political

wishes of the communities in which

they are published. They are no

more to be relied upon to indicate the

average thought of the people than are

such men as LAMAR and HAMPTON to be

taken as representatives of the k-k-klux

which made it possible for them to be

called United States senators.

Children and fools speak the truth,"

is an old adage, founded upon the world's

experience, and it is applicable to the

present subject.

If one desires to get at the heart of

the southern people he must go to the

little court-house towns and hear politics

and political methods discussed by the

country politicians, and he must read the

dingy little court-house weeklies.

A recent copy of the Beaufort (S. C.)

Crescent, for instance, after asserting that

it was instrumental in molding sentiment

favorable to HANCOCK's nomination, pro-

ceeds to point out what it expects from his

administration should be elected. First

among its demands is the repudiation of the

legislation of the fraudulent administration

of the past four years; second, the "authors"

of the conspiracy to falsify count the

electoral vote of 1876 must be punished.

This would include, we suppose, the president,

his cabinet, the visiting statesmen, the

returning board of the three disputed states

and the republican members of the electoral

commission, including the members of the

supreme court who acted upon it. How

they are to be punished is not suggested,

but the "crime" is to be made odious, and

its repetition is to be made forever impos-

sible the exemplary punishment of its

authors.

The Kingstree Star, published in the same

state, protests against so much dirt-eating

in connection with HANCOCK's nomination.

It says, very truthfully:

If HANCOCK deserves our gratitude for sub-

mitting the military to the civil authority,

has he not also merited our admiration for per-

forming the same simple duty when it was

probably not quite so plain before him.

The Kingstree editor evidently finds it

difficult to accept HANCOCK as a representa-

tive of southern choice. He points out the

fact that northern democrats fooled the

south before the war by a professed sym-

pathy, and when the plunge was made the

south found itself deserted by its northern

allies, who joined in to suppress a rebel-

lion which never would have been inaugu-

rated had the south supposed it would

have had to fight a united north. "If ex-

-confederates," exclaims the Star, "can

forgive any northern soldiers it should

forgive those who were democrats to the

"last."

The Carolina Sun also puts in a protest

against the eagerness of the great dailies

and the prominent politicians of the

south to praise HANCOCK and claim him as

the peculiar choice of southern men:

It is a poor recommendation to a southern

soldier that the man who is now to lead him

to victory once moved down the ranks in

which he stood, with distinguished skill.

Men shake hands after many a heavy ex-

change of blows, and the vanquished can, if

he is anything of a man, pay some tribute to

the ground fallen upon by his conqueror.

But to force attention to the ad-

mirable way in which your best stroke was

parried, to have your attention constantly

directed to the special brilliancy of that

stroke which bore you to the earth, is not ex-

actly calculated to enhance any affection you

may be educating yourself to feel. Let us

close the door on the past, and shut out that

clange of steel, but the cry of our own

loved and lost that their way through the half

closed portal.

Such extracts do not tally with the as-

sertions of the usually quoted organs that

the choice of HANCOCK at Cincinnati is to

be considered as a complete surrender of the

confederates to the union soldier. Should

HANCOCK be elected and should he at-

tempt to make his administration satisfac-

tory to the national sentiment of the country

he would find a rebellion within his

party to which he would be obliged to

yield or to take refuge in the national

republican party from the demands of the

very men who fought him in 1863 and

placed him in nomination in 1880. In fact,

a fear of this can be obscurely seen em-

bodied in the following curious paragraph

from the Kingstree Star:

We believe that HANCOCK will be elected,

but his success will not be a democratic suc-

cess. Against the day of election, his follo-

wing from the republican ranks will be such

as to amount, virtually, to a wiping out of

party lines. Their leaders will order the rank

and file to break ranks, to avoid the shock of

the charge, and after securing the safety of

graceful surrender on the day of election, the

radicals will reorganize with full ranks open

on him as they have done on HAYES.

WHO BROUGHT ON THE WAR?

This is the nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Bull Run, when the Seventeenth regiment of Virginia infantry, raised in this city and vicinity, received its baptism of fire. The country is to be congratulated upon the favorable prospect of the defeat of the political organization that brought on the war, with all its terrible consequences, and that has kept the union divided into two hostile sections ever since.—*Atlantic City Herald.*

There is much to engage the attention, call up unpleasant reminiscences and lead to surprise and even astonishment in the above paragraph. It calls to mind most vividly the early incidents and calamities to the union side of a bloody war that was pushed upon the nation by a most cruel, wicked and unprovoked rebellion against its authority. This is history and truth. The states which wheeled temporarily out of the union to be whipped back by the superior power of the government can find no justification or even provocation for that suicidal act. The firing upon the national flag that floated over Sumter was an act of the democratic south which civilization has never and will never apologize for, justify or condone. It was treasonable and rebellious. It led to a sanguinary war, which traced its bloody course through four long years. It was a war of the democratic party against the national integrity. We defy history to point to a single instance in which a republican was found wearing the gray and bearing arms against the old flag. It cannot be done. The war against the union was not done, inaugurated, encouraged and sustained to its bloody consummation by the democrats of the country. It was the political organization to which our cotemporary alludes when it says, "the country is to be congratulated upon the favorable prospect of the defeat of the organization that brought on the war," with all its terrible consequences, and that has kept the union divided into two "hostile sections ever since." If it means the democratic organization, we cannot take issue with it on that point, for it was that party which brought on and prosecuted the war until it surrendered at Appomattox. That the democratic party is now under "a favorable prospect of defeat" we have no difficulty in discovering. That it brought on the war is a matter of record and well-substantiated history, and that it "has kept the union divided into two hostile sections ever since" by its lawless atrocities and bloody-handed murder of republicans for opinion sake is also true. With such chapters engraved upon the history of this country it is not possible to preserve unity and harmony between the two sections that were split asunder by a democratic rebellion and brought together again under the national power, which demonstrated an ability to protect its own integrity. Southern democratic policy must be changed or there never can be fraternity and peace between the two sections. A citizen in Mississippi must be as secure in all his rights of citizenship as he is in Minnesota, or peace and good-fellowship cannot be restored. State sovereignty must subordinate itself in all things to a national character to the national power, or peace cannot live within the nation. All the constitutional rights of the citizen must be respected and protected in every state of this union, or its people cannot be friends.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in commenting upon General ARTHUR's letter of acceptance, is led to say:

The letter of General ARTHUR is calculated to gain him the confidence of the conservative men of the country. The views which he expresses may not be of great importance in the eyes of the president or the senate, but they are such as the American people will be content to have entertained and applied by the possible president of the United States.

We have heretofore called attention to the fact that, if elected, General ARTHUR will be a most important factor in the republican government. The next vice-president of the United States will be more potent for good or evil than any we have had for forty years. In any event the United States senate will be a close body politically, and in any event the republicans will need every vote to prevent bad and to perfect good legislation. Previous to the meeting of the Chicago convention we said: "The nominee should be a stalwart republican with a pronounced and unimpeachable party record, firm purpose, vigorous intellect and good physical health."

We are gratified to know that all these requirements have been met, and we can congratulate the country that the republicans will not be deceived politically in the event of General ARTHUR's election, as were the people of Pennsylvania who gave the electoral vote of that state in 1844 to the democratic candidate by a narrow majority of three thousand, upon the cry of POLK, DALLAS and the tariff of '42, only to find their tariff democrat DALLAS giving his casting vote for a tariff which almost destroyed the industries of Pennsylvania.

General ARTHUR touches no point timidly. He makes no pretenses of impartiality. He takes up each subject with a clear purpose to be understood, with no intent to catch votes, but to inform voters of his exact position. It is this clear statement and exhibition of a firm spirit which so pleases the people with this letter. Upon the duty of the general government to protect the "emancipated" slaves from freedom and enfranchisement increased the representation of the south in congress and in the electoral college, upon civil-service reform, practical instead of abstract and sentimental, upon the finances and the character of our currency, and upon a judicious reform of the tariff, his letter is the best kind of a platform for the party.

The beauty of the letter and its strength is that there is no evasion, no evasion, no attempt to beat about the bush in it from beginning to end. We rest content that the president of the senate will not only be an important actor in the four years beginning with March 4 next, but that he will be an honest, straightforward and capable republican.

This Westliche Post, a very influential German paper of St. Louis, asserts that one cause of the slow growth of its city is to be found in the politics of Missouri and the tendency of the city to sympathize with southern sentiment and methods. It says:

As St. Louis is chiefly dependent upon its commercial relations with the south, it naturally follows that we cannot expect a prosperous business from that section of our country

as long as nothing is to be had there.

And the reason why we cannot expect any business from the south to a great extent is because the wrong and ill-advised policy of the democratic party of the south does not protect the laborer in his rights, because of the dependence on itself, that some policy depends on the assistance of the state; because it deters immigration; because it advances taxation through the means of the protective duties, and because it leaves property without any protection. St. Louis is becoming more democratic every year, and thus it does not draw new vitality from without, but discharges and drives off gradually the wealth it possesses from within. In this the census gives us a very good lesson. It proves conclusively how well founded and absolutely correct our assumptions and advice were at the time. The census demonstrates that in the north, where democracy does not predominate, the increase in wealth and population is bordering on the fabulous, while in the south the increase remains stationary. How is Boston growing; how has Chicago overlapped us; what a prosperous rise and development have taken place in Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota!

The democratic organs are beginning to squirm under the testimony of Mr. DAYTON. We do not wonder. The only hope they have to carry New York is the fraudulently naturalized vote of the great city. Without those 50,000 votes they would never have had a majority in the empire state. They will not be allowed to cast this year, and hence these tears.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The republican congressional committee are now offering to republican clubs and committees a great variety of public documents bearing upon the pending campaign of 1880, but a little above the mere hanging of them up in the street. They are folded and franked (if frankable) and ready for distribution. These documents are furnished at from twenty to eighty cents per hundred, invariably in advance. Apply to Hon. Ed. McPherson, secretary, No. 1317 F street northwest, Washington, D. C.

MINOR TOPICS.

A Philadelphia girl who paid her bathing suit

says it is the safest and surest way to reform.

COLONEL WARD H. LAMON, who was for years the

business partner and confidential friend of the

married Lincoln, before his accession to the

presidency, and was made marshal of the District

of Columbia by Lincoln, is in Leadville.

MONDAY last was the 15th anniversary of the

hanging of twenty-six pirates on Gravelly Point,

in Newport harbor. They were captured by the

greyhound, a war vessel, off Rhode Island coast,

and were taken to a prison of the city of New

York, where they were kept in company with the

wrecked and the Fenian, another pirate

craft, which made her escape.

An observing correspondent testifies that at Atlantic

City one sees more slender, shapely women

and petite figures than at any other place. The

average is five feet and from 100 to 125

pounds. At Long Branch the average is

weights 150 to 200 pounds, and at Saratoga they

go even higher. At Atlantic City and Cape May, the

two finest and safest beaches, it is fashionable to

bathe, and every one takes a regular or occasional

trip. In figure seventy-five per cent of the visit-

ants these two places bathe. At Long Branch five

per cent. only bathe the unfertile and the frown

of fashion.

THE war cloud in Europe grows sparser. The

slowness of the notification given to Russia by

M. Tsevit, the French minister, that his throne

would be in danger unless he submits to the Berlin

conference decree, and the more than implied

threat contained in the reference to the precedent

of a grant of pardon to the emperor of Russia, all

encourage the hopes of the peace and the extra

efforts of the peace party in the Russian capital.

The English ambassador (Mr. Goshen) sustains

the demands and sanctions the language of M.

Tsevit. It is evident that the crisis approaches.

But Turkey will have to relinquish her claims

to the Balkans, and the war will be a religious one,

which will bring out all the fierce fanaticism of the

Turks and of Europe will be no easy one to the

combined powers.

Mr. HENRY GEORGE, of California, a gentleman

who has been known to eastern readers through

a strong politico-economic work entitled "Progress

and Poverty," contributes to the August number

of the Popular Science Monthly a paper on the

Kearney agitation in California. In which he seeks

to show that there was nothing of the sentiment

of socialism in it; that Kearney's confidential

and legal advisers were men of wealth and who represented

wealthy interests. Well-to-do men and

progressive workingmen, including Kearney, and

had no idea of dividing their possessions with any-

body. The writer assumes that the agitation is the

simple result of political discontent that is peculiar

to the times—a discontent that arises not only from

the poor man, but from the more generously provided

with this world's goods.

CATHEDRAL building apparently came to a stop in

England with the reformation—how late through

the desire for great religious edifices. Two new

cathedrals were begun in Liverpool and London, but

the age of go-as-you-please religion has revived

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